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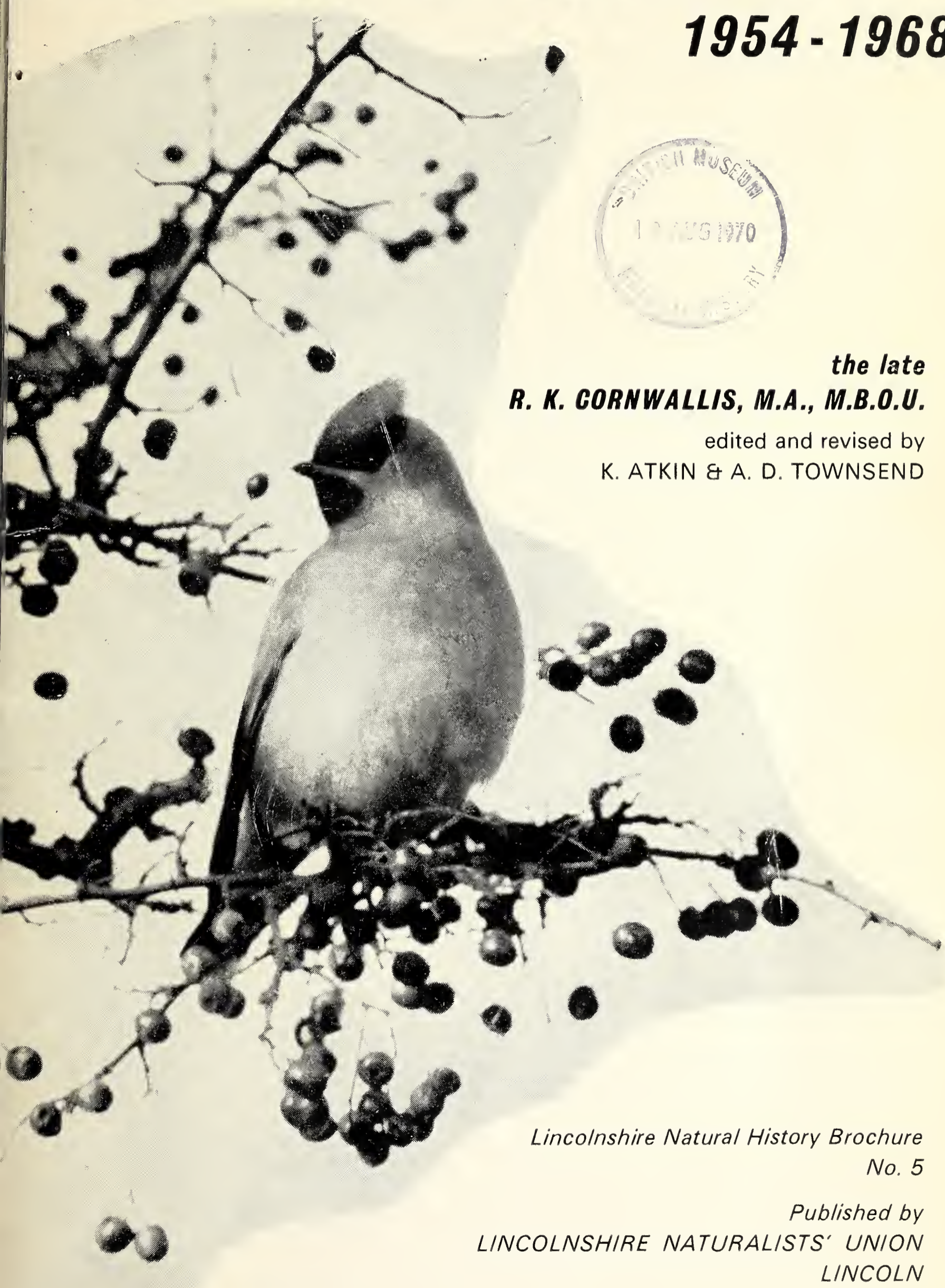
BIRDS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

1954 - 1968



the late
R. K. CORNWALLIS, M.A., M.B.O.U.

edited and revised by
K. ATKIN & A. D. TOWNSEND



Lincolnshire Natural History Brochure
No. 5

Published by
LINCOLNSHIRE NATURALISTS' UNION
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Cover photo. of Waxwing by R. P. Bagnall-Oakeley.

PREFACE

As one of the authors of *The Birds of Lincolnshire* it is a pleasure to me to contribute a preface to this important and timely revision of it. The late Dick Cornwallis and I intended our List to be a new basis for investigation. We compiled it at a time when many new and exciting developments in Lincolnshire ornithology had just begun to fill some of the gaps and clarify the many obscurities in our knowledge of the status and distribution of birds in the county. We suggested various fields in which new or increased investigation seemed to be needed and we looked forward to an increasing volume of information.

We did not even so anticipate the extent to which ornithological studies in our county were to grow during the next fifteen years. The vast amount of new information in this supplement to the 1955 list is indeed the result of a dramatic increase in the number of competent ornithologists whose observations have covered the county more extensively and whose studies, especially ringing and distribution mapping, have also been much more intensive and detailed.

There have been changes in the status of many species of birds since 1955. In some cases, particularly the rarer passage migrants, these are probably more apparent than real, being attributable to the increase in observers and to the development of trapping for ringing. In other cases the loss or creation of habitat has clearly been responsible for change of status. The pace of the new agricultural revolution — already making its impact felt by 1955 — has accelerated to bring far-reaching changes to the countryside, to bird populations and to the status of a number of the species listed in the section 'Species Decreased in Status'. On the credit side the creation of more areas of water and measures of protection have benefited others.

Detailing these and other changes in separate sections is a useful feature of the present work. The tabular form of the main list showing status, relative abundance, frequency and other details is a model of condensation. The tables of ringing recoveries are of considerable general interest and of particular value to the student of migration. They provide abundant evidence of the extent to which ringing has transformed our knowledge of bird movements and distribution.

Most of the records used have appeared in the *Transactions* of the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, but Dick Cornwallis also kept his own detailed observations after 1955 with a view to revising the *Birds of Lincolnshire* at some appropriate date. Before his untimely death early in 1969 he had compiled a revision of the original work completed up to 1965. It is this which Messrs. Atkin and Townsend have now so competently edited and brought up to date and to which they have added the general list in tabular form and other details. Lincolnshire ornithologists will be grateful to them. They have produced a work which is a fitting memorial to Dick Cornwallis who was for fifteen years the leader of Lincolnshire ornithology and the main inspiration of its development.

A. E. SMITH.

INTRODUCTION

Since *The Birds of Lincolnshire* was published (including records up to the end of 1953) recording has continued on an increasing scale and more and more ornithologists have contributed to the county bird report. Also records have been received from all parts of the county so that a more accurate and better balanced report has been possible in recent years. The following notes are an attempt to bring *The Birds of Lincolnshire* up to date to the end of 1968 and where no mention is made of a species this indicates that there is thought to have been no change in its status.

There have been many more records of rarities during the last fifteen years than previously and several species have apparently improved their status during this period. A major factor involved is undoubtedly the more intensive watching and more expert identification, so that it is often difficult to be certain of actual changes.

Bird numbers are always subject to short-term fluctuations as a result of weather. After the exceedingly hard winter of early 1963, for example, many populations were much reduced. Species especially affected in Lincolnshire were Little Grebe, Heron, Lapwing, Redshank, Kingfisher, the woodpeckers, Long-tailed Tit, Wren, Mistle Thrush, Song Thrush and Robin. Many of these recovered within a few years and are not accorded special treatment in these notes. However for a few species the decline seems to have been more permanent and these are considered in greater detail as are species which have decreased for other reasons.

Although these notes are intended as a supplement to *The Birds of Lincolnshire* a full list is included with a summary of the status of each species during the fifteen years. This should enable anyone not possessing the previous work to obtain a fairly complete picture without undue repetition of the earlier records.

MIGRATION

During the fifteen years research into migration has intensified both nationally and in Lincolnshire. Nationally the number of Bird Observatories and other stations where records are kept with more or less regularity has increased. The records from all of these have been correlated in biennial reports issued by the British Trust for Ornithology. New techniques have also been brought to bear. The most important of these has been the use of radar initiated by Dr. David Lack, F.R.S. The use of mist-nets has also made it possible to 'sample' migrants in a vastly increased number of places.

In Lincolnshire an important development has been the number of places which have been continuously and intensively watched by groups of ornithologists. In addition to the Bird Observatory at Gibraltar Point regular watching stations have been established at Killingholme, Tetney, Donna Nook and Huttoft. Particularly valuable have been inland stations at the sugar beet factories at Spalding and Bardney and sewage farms near Wisbech, Grantham and Lincoln. Regular sea watching all along the coast has produced many interesting records especially of shearwaters and skuas.

The results of all this activity have not materially altered the outlines of our knowledge of migration in the county, as described in *The Birds of Lincolnshire*, but they have filled in some of the details and have undoubtedly changed the broad context in which we try to interpret the observed facts. Radar studies have shown that far more migration goes on at great heights than was previously supposed and it has become increasingly clear that what we see on the ground often bears very little relation to what is going on overhead. Weather has been shown to be of more significance as determining how many birds are grounded from the migrations passing overhead than in influencing the timing or volume of the migrations themselves.

From all this it has become apparent that a great deal of migration takes place inland that is completely invisible to the watcher on the ground. Regular observation at the inland stations has, however, given some clues to the species involved. A surprising list of birds normally thought of as being completely coastal has been compiled at these stations, *viz.*: Scaup, Long-tailed Duck, Velvet Scoter, Common Scoter, Oystercatcher, Ringed Plover, Grey Plover, Turnstone, Bar-tailed Godwit, Spotted Redshank, Knot, Little Stint, Dunlin, Curlew Sandpiper, Sanderling, several species of terns, Rock Pipit, Twite and Snow Bunting. Such birds as Arctic and Great Skuas, Common Scoter and terns have also been observed flying inland from the south Wash coast.

RINGING

Ringling has continued intensively during the fifteen years and has been revolutionized by the use of mist-nets. Over 30,000 birds have recently been ringed in a year in the county with up to 10,000 of these on the coast. The species involved have been very varied, the most common ones of course forming the bulk of the numbers. However, mist-nets have enabled ringers to concentrate on certain species. In Lincolnshire these have included Swift, Swallow, Sand Martin and more recently Reed and Sedge Warblers. Valuable ventures have been the rocket-netting of waders by the Wash Wader Group and the trapping of ducks and other water birds by the Wildfowl Trust in the south of the county.

The recoveries resulting from all this ringling have added tremendously to our knowledge of the movements of many of our migrants. The following tables summarise these recoveries and are based on those reported directly by ringers or published in *British Birds*. Consequently they are not necessarily complete, but the missing recoveries are likely to be the more minor ones.

TABLE I
OCCURRENCES IN LINCOLNSHIRE OF BIRDS FROM ABROAD

<i>Species</i>	<i>Evidence of breeding ground</i>	<i>Birds occurring on passage or outside breeding season</i>
Mallard		Finland, Holland, Belgium
Teal	Iceland	France
Garganey		Holland (2)
Gadwall		France
Wigeon	Finland	Belgium (2), Holland (3)
Pintail		Holland
Scaup		Finland
Pochard		Holland
Goldeneye	Sweden	
Shelduck		Denmark
Bean Goose		Holland
Pink-footed Goose	Iceland (10)	
Brent Goose		Denmark (2)
Osprey	Sweden	
Kestrel	Holland	
Water Rail		Germany
Lapwing		Holland
Ringed Plover	Germany	
Golden Plover		Holland
Turnstone		Norway
Woodcock	Norway	Germany
Curlew	Finland (8), Norway	
Bar-tailed Godwit		Norway
Knot		Norway (3), Sweden
Dunlin		Norway (17), Sweden (42)
Sanderling		Finland (7), Denmark (4), Germany (3), Poland (5), USSR (2), France
Great Black-backed Gull	Norway (6), USSR (2)	Norway (2)
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Norway, Sweden	
Herring Gull	Norway	
Common Gull	Sweden, Finland	
Black-headed Gull	Finland, Sweden, USSR (3), Austria	Finland, Norway, USSR
Kittiwake	USSR (2)	
Common Tern	USSR, Germany	
Sandwich Tern	Germany.	
Guillemot	Germany	
Turtle Dove		Portugal
Swallow		Belgium, South Africa
Sand Martin		Belgium, Holland, Channel Islands
Hooded Crow	Norway	
Rook	Holland, USSR	Denmark
Fieldfare	Norway	Norway
Blackbird	Denmark, Finland	Norway, Finland, Belgium, Germany
Whinchat		Sweden
Redstart	Sweden	
Blackcap		Germany
Willow Warbler		France
Starling	Sweden (4), Finland	USSR (3), Finland, Sweden (3), Holland (2), Denmark, Switzerland
Greenfinch		Germany
Linnet		Belgium, France
Brambling		Belgium

TABLE II

OCCURRENCES IN LINCOLNSHIRE OF BIRDS RINGED IN BRITAIN

<i>Species</i>	<i>Evidence of breeding ground</i>	<i>Ringed on passage in</i>
Little Grebe	Essex	
Manx Shearwater	Pembrokeshire	
Gannet	East Lothian	
Shag	Fife (3), Northumberland (5), Caernarvon	Northants
Heron	Berks, Suffolk, Bucks.	
Mallard		Northants, Glos. (3)
Teal	Midlothian	Northants
Wigeon		Northants
Shoveler	Essex	
Shelduck	Dorset	
White-fronted Goose		Glos.
Pink-footed Goose		Dumfries (3), Fife (2), Yorks, Glos.
Canada Goose		Lancs, Glos.
Marsh Harrier	Norfolk	
Kestrel	Yorks., Norfolk, Rutland	Fife
Moorhen		Yorks., Notts., Northants
Coot		Essex
Oystercatcher	Shetland, Yorks., Kent	Norfolk
Common Sandpiper		Essex (2)
Redshank		Norfolk (3)
Dunlin		Antrim, Northumberland, Yorks. (3), Lancs., Cheshire, Glos., Norfolk (10), Suffolk, Kent
Arctic Skua	Shetland	
Herring Gull	Shetland	
Black-headed Gull	Yorks.	
Kittiwake	Northumberland (3)	
Sandwich Tern	Northumberland (3), Aberdeen (3)	
Guillemot	Anglesey	
Woodpigeon	Yorks. (2)	Northants (3)
Collared Dove		Yorks.
Barn Owl	Dumfries	
Short-eared Owl	Ayr., Norfolk	
Swift		Yorks., Leics., Beds., Herts., Cambs., Essex, Kent
Green Woodpecker		Northants
Skylark		Shetland
Swallow	Cumberland (2), Westmorland, Northumberland, Yorks. (2), Staffs.	Yorks., (3) Staffs., Lancs., Warwicks. (2), Salop, Suffolk
House Martin		Bucks., Suffolk
Sand Martin		Northumberland (2), Yorks. (9), Leics. (2), Northants (4), Notts. (3), Salop (2), Staffs., Kent (5), Essex (3), Norfolk (7), Oxon., Cambs. (3), Sussex (2)
Blue Tit	Berks.	
Song Thrush		Devon, Yorks.
Redwing		Staffs.
Blackbird		Shetland, Yorks. (5), Norfolk, Co. Wexford (Eire)
Robin		Fife, Notts., Norfolk, Cambs.
Reed Warbler	Yorks.	Herts., Sussex
Sedge Warbler	Bucks.	Sussex
Willow Warbler		Suffolk
Goldcrest		Yorks.
Pied Flycatcher	Northumberland	
Duncock		Yorks.
Pied Wagtail		Surrey
Great Grey Shrike		Yorks.

TABLE II—continued

Starling		Northumberland, Caernarvon, Leics. (2), Herts., Suffolk, Norfolk, Antrim, Co. Dublin (Eire)
Greenfinch		Northumberland, Northants (2)
Linnet		Warwicks
Twite	Cheshire	
Redpoll		Northumberland, Dumfries
Bullfinch		Northants, Yorks.
Chaffinch		Leics.
Yellowhammer		Essex
Reed Bunting		Yorks.
Snow Bunting		Yorks.
Tree Sparrow		Yorks., Surrey

TABLE III

MIGRANTS AND BREEDING BIRDS RINGED IN LINCOLNSHIRE
RECOVERED ABROAD

<i>Species</i>	<i>Where recovered</i>
Heron	<i>France, Spain.</i>
Mallard	Canada, <i>Denmark</i> , Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Roumania.
Teal	Germany, France.
Gadwall	France.
Wigeon	USSR (3), Finland (2), Sweden, Italy
Pintail	USSR (2), Holland.
Shoveler	USSR, Denmark (2), France, Italy.
Scaup	Denmark.
Tufted Duck	USSR, Sweden.
Pochard	USSR (6), Poland (3), Germany, France.
Shelduck	<i>France, Germany, Holland.</i>
Pink-footed Goose	Greenland, Iceland.
Sparrowhawk	Belgium.
Moorhen	France.
Coot	Denmark.
Oystercatcher	Norway (5), Morocco.
Lapwing	USSR, <i>France, Portugal, Spain</i> (4), Spain, Morocco.
Ringed Plover	USSR, France (2), Morocco.
Grey Plover	USSR, Denmark (2), France (2), Morocco.
Golden Plover	Denmark.
Snipe	USSR, France (8), Portugal (4), Spain (5), Sardinia.
Jack Snipe	France.
Curlew	USSR, Finland, Denmark.
Green Sandpiper	France.
Common Sandpiper	France (2), Portugal (2).
Redshank	Denmark, <i>France</i> , France (5), Portugal (2), Morocco.
Knot	Greenland (5), Poland, Belgium, Denmark (3), France (2), Spain, Liberia, Senegal (5).
Dunlin	USSR, Sweden (16), Denmark (3), Holland, Germany (2), France (24), Portugal (6), Spain, Morocco (3).
Curlew Sandpiper	USSR.
Ruff	USSR, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Italy (4).
Common Gull	Norway (3), Sweden, Denmark.
Black-headed Gull	Sweden, Denmark, Spain, <i>Portugal.</i>
Common Tern	<i>Ghana, Liberia.</i>
Little Tern	<i>France.</i>
Wood Pigeon	<i>France.</i>
Cuckoo	Belgium, <i>Italy</i> , Malta.
Long-eared Owl ¹	Finland, Norway.
Swift	Spain, Malawi.
Swallow	Holland, Belgium, Spain (2), Algeria (2), <i>South Africa</i> , South Africa (3), South-west Africa.
Sand Martin	France, <i>Belgium</i> , Balearic Islands, Channel Islands (2).
Great Tit	Holland.
Blue Tit	France.

TABLE III—*continued*

Fieldfare	Norway (5), Sweden (2), Finland (4), Denmark, Poland, France (3), Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia.
Song Thrush	Norway, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, <i>France</i> (3), France (3), <i>Portugal</i> , Portugal (2), <i>Spain</i> , Spain (8).
Redwing	USSR (2), Finland, France (2), Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Lebanon.
Ring Ouzel	France, Spain, Morocco.
Blackbird	Finland (12), Norway (26), Sweden (19), Denmark (12), Poland, Germany (7), Holland (7), France (5), Spain (2).
Wheatear	France.
Redstart	France, Spain (3).
Robin	Norway, Denmark, France (2), Spain (2).
Reed Warbler	Portugal, Spain, Morocco, <i>Spanish Sahara</i> .
Sedge Warbler	<i>France</i> , France, Spain.
Blackcap	France, Portugal.
Whitethroat	France (3), <i>Portugal</i> , Portugal (2), Spain (4), Senegal.
Lesser Whitethroat	Italy.
Willow Warbler	Portugal (2).
Chiffchaff	Spain (2).
Pied Flycatcher	Sweden, Portugal (2), Spain (2), France.
Dunnock	Holland.
Meadow Pipit	Portugal (3), Spain (4), Italy.
Pied Wagtail	<i>Portugal</i> , Portugal.
Starling	USSR (15), Germany (16), Poland (5), Finland (2), Norway (4), Sweden (5), Denmark (5), <i>Holland</i> , Holland (10), Belgium (3).
Goldfinch	Belgium (3), France (4), Spain.
Siskin	Norway.
Linnet	<i>France</i> , France (6), Spain (4).
Twite	Belgium.
Redpoll	Holland, Belgium (3), France.
Crossbill	France.
Chaffinch	Belgium, Holland, Germany (2).
Brambling	Belgium (2), Italy.

Note: Recoveries of Lincolnshire breeding birds in italics.

TABLE IV

RECOVERIES IN BRITAIN OF LINCOLNSHIRE PASSAGE OR BREEDING BIRDS

<i>Species</i>	<i>Where recovered</i>
Little Grebe	Cheshire.
Heron	<i>Yorks</i> (2), <i>Staffs.</i> , <i>Glos.</i> , <i>Worcs.</i>
Gadwall	Notts.
Wigeon	Fermanagh, Caenarvon, Cumberland.
Pintail	Renfrew.
Shoveler	Co. Clare (Eire).
Tufted Duck	Co. Cavan (Eire).
Pochard	Co. Cavan (Eire), Somerset, Dorset, Staffs.
Shelduck	<i>Londonderry</i> , <i>Carmarthen</i> , <i>Glamorgan</i> , Lancs., Cornwall.
Pink-footed Goose	Lancs. (3), <i>Yorks.</i> , Stirling, Aberdeen.
Mute Swan	<i>Northants</i> , <i>Notts.</i> , Notts.
Kestrel	<i>Salop</i> , <i>Notts.</i> , <i>Norfolk</i> .
Water Rail	<i>Yorks</i> .
Moorhen	Hunts., Dorset.
Oystercatcher	Aberdeen, <i>Norfolk</i> (2), Norfolk (9), Kent.
Lapwing	<i>Co. Wexford</i> (Eire).
Ringed Plover	<i>Co. Mayo</i> (Eire).
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Northants</i> .
Grey Plover	Norfolk.
Snipe	Co. Kildare (Eire), Co. Cork (Eire), Anglesey, Cambs. (2), Norfolk, Notts., <i>Yorks.</i>
Curlew	Norfolk.
Redshank	Sutherland, Perth, Lancs., <i>Yorks.</i> , Notts., Rutland, Hants., Norfolk (2), Suffolk (2), Kent.
Knot	Co. Louth (Eire), Down (2), Caenarvon, Durham, Norfolk (3), Sussex, Cornwall.

TABLE IV—*continued*

Dunlin	Lancs. (2), Yorks., Norfolk, Hants.
Ruff	Cambs., Kent.
Black-headed Gull	<i>Co. Kerry (Eire), Co. Wexford (Eire), Cardigan, Lancs., Staffs., Yorks.</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Norfolk.</i>
Collared Dove	Lancs.
Little Owl	<i>Yorks.</i>
Short-eared Owl	Stirling.
Swift	Northumberland, Lancs., Yorks. (2), Notts, Norfolk, Herts.
Swallow	Co. Louth (Eire), Cumberland, <i>Yorks.</i> , Yorks. (7), <i>Notts.</i> , Notts. (3), Leics., Hunts., Norfolk, Essex (2), Kent, Sussex.
Sand Martin	Inverness, Northumberland, Salop, Northants (3), Notts. (5), Norfolk (19), Berks., Bucks., Surrey, Sussex (2), Hants.
Rook	<i>Yorks.</i>
Jackdaw	Norfolk.
Great Tit	<i>Derby</i> , Cambs., Sussex.
Blue Tit	Northants.
Wren	Yorks., Norfolk, Sussex.
Mistle Thrush	Essex.
Song Thrush	Northumberland, Yorks. (2), Denbigh, Derby (2), Northants, Notts., Norfolk (2), Suffolk.
Redwing	Salop.
Blackbird	Co. Offaly (Eire), Co. Cork (Eire), Co. Mayo (2) (Eire), Co. Kerry (Eire), Co. Leitrim (2) (Eire), Armagh, Down, Antrim, Kincardine, Stirling, Anglesey, Pembroke, Yorks. (4), Lancs., Worcs., Staffs., Leics., Notts. (2), Norfolk (5), Suffolk, Cambs., Essex, Devon (2).
Redstart	Kent.
Robin	Herts., Kent.
Reed Warbler	<i>Notts.</i> , Notts., Hunts., Essex, Kent, Sussex.
Sedge Warbler	Essex.
Blackcap	<i>Northants</i> , Dorset.
Whitethroat	Stirling, Yorks., Kent (2).
Lesser Whitethroat	Yorks.
Willow Warbler	Yorks., Kent, Suffolk.
Goldcrest	Norfolk, Kent.
Dunnock	Norfolk, Essex.
Pied Wagtail	Sussex.
Starling	Co. Wexford (Eire), Inverness, Midlothian, Cumberland, Lancs. (2), Yorks. (6), Leics. (2), Staffs. (2), Worcs. (2), Northants (2), Derby, Notts. (6), Oxon., Wilts., Beds. (2), Norfolk (7), Cambs., Suffolk, Bucks., Surrey, Sussex, Hants.
Greenfinch	Cardigan, Yorks., Notts. (3), Norfolk (4), Suffolk, Sussex.
Goldfinch	Northants.
Linnet	<i>Yorks.</i>
Twite	Cheshire.
Bullfinch	Northants.
Reed Bunting	Yorks., Norfolk, Hunts.
Snow Bunting	Outer Hebrides.
House Sparrow	Yorks. (5), Norfolk (3), Suffolk, Notts., Leics.
Tree Sparrow	Yorks. (2), Essex.

Note: Recoveries of Lincolnshire breeding birds in italics.

ADDITIONS TO THE LINCOLNSHIRE LIST

During the 15 years 1954 to 1968 there were 26 new species records for Lincolnshire. In addition two earlier records have recently been discovered, bringing the total to 303 species up to the end of 1968. The following list reflects the increased attention being paid to waders and shows the value of mist-nets in enabling difficult species to be identified more easily in the hand.

Little Egret. One at Frampton Marsh on July 23rd, 1966.

Ferruginous Duck. A male at Holywell from December 25th to 27th, 1957. A female shot at Baston Pits on November 21st, 1959. An adult at Goxhill Marsh from September 4th to 26th, 1960.

Little Crake. A female caught by a dog at Spanby near Threkingham in 1910.

Short-billed Dowitcher. One at Wisbech sewage farm from September 28th to October 6th, 1963. Two species of North American dowitchers are now recognised, whereas formerly they were only considered to be races. The only other county record of a dowitcher in 1882 was not assigned to a particular race.

Solitary Sandpiper. One at Bardney Ponds from August 10th to 12th, 1963.

Marsh Sandpiper. One at Holbeach St. Marks on August 8th, 1954.

Baird's Sandpiper. One at Wisbech sewage farm from July 22nd to August 6th, 1963 and another at Bardney Ponds from September 1st to 8th, 1966.

White-rumped Sandpiper. One trapped at Wisbech sewage farm was present from November 13th to 17th, 1955 and another there from October 24th to November 7th, 1964.

Semi-palmated Sandpiper. One trapped at Wisbech sewage farm was present from November 12th to the end of December, 1966.

Broad-billed Sandpiper. One at Wisbech sewage farm on May 9th, 1959.

Black-winged Stilt. Two at Gibraltar Point on April 26th, 1965. One at Grantham sewage farm on December 25th, 1968.

Stilt Sandpiper. One trapped at Wisbech sewage farm was present from July 19th to August 3rd, 1963 and another there from August 12th to 19th, 1965.

Wilson's Phalarope. One at Wisbech sewage farm from September 28th to November 2nd, 1967 with a second bird from September 29th to October 16th.

White-winged Black Tern. One at Grantham sewage farm on August 17th and 18th, 1957. Two records of immatures in 1958, at Killingholme from August 24th to 26th and at Wisbech sewage farm from September 21st to October 7th. An adult at Grantham sewage farm on June 3rd, 1959. In 1963 an adult at Huttoft on September 28th and an immature at the Nene-mouth on September 13th. An adult at Huttoft on August 2nd and 7th, 1964 and probably the same bird at Tetney on August 5th. An immature at Bardney Ponds from August 23rd to September 7th, 1966.

Gull-billed Tern. One at Gibraltar Point on August 30th, 1967.

Roseate Tern. Several recent records all from Gibraltar Point. In 1964 two on May 30th and four on September 1st. One on July 11th, 1965 and August 31st, 1967. A flock of 15 on September 15th, 1968.

Black Guillemot. An old record of one shot at Washingborough on January 21st, 1899, now in Lincoln museum. One at Chapel Point in mid-September, 1963. One at Gibraltar Point on November 13th, 1965 and another on January 15th, 1966. One at Donna Nook on August 30th, 1967. An immature found dead at Gibraltar Point on November 16th, 1968.

Collared Dove. A pair bred at Manton in 1957, where one had been present since May, 1952. In view of this and the subsequent rapid spread there seems no reason to doubt that the original bird was in fact the first genuine British record of this species. In 1959 breeding was recorded at Skegness and in 1960 at Cleethorpes. During the next few years it spread to such places as Gainsborough, Spalding, Boston, Sleaford, Holbeach and Louth and is now fairly common and widely distributed in the county. Breeding numbers have always been difficult to assess due to the rapid spread, but large flocks occur sometimes and there were 90 at Gibraltar Point as early as October 1961 and up to 500 at Scawby in September, 1965 and at Skegness roosts in 1966.

Alpine Swift. One at Sturton Park, Baumber on April 23rd, 1964.

Rufous Bush Chat. One trapped at Butlin's Holiday Camp, Skegness was present from September 2nd to 9th, 1963. It showed characteristics of the western race, *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes*.

Savi's Warbler. One trapped near Lincoln was present from May 9th to 11th, 1967.

Marsh Warbler. One trapped at Tetney on October 8th, 1961. A singing male trapped at Bardney Ponds was present from June 14th to 22nd, 1964. One trapped at Ancaster on August 16th, 1966. It is now known that some autumn juvenile Reed Warblers are identical with Marsh Warblers, so that the autumn records are not entirely satisfactory.

Pallas's Warbler. Two trapped, simultaneously, at Anderby Creek and Gibraltar Point on October 19th, 1968.

Dusky Warbler. One trapped at Huttoft Bank on November 1st, 1964.

Lesser Grey Shrike. An immature at Gibraltar Point on October 11th, 1960.

Woodchat Shrike. One at Gibraltar Point on June 7th, 1960 and another there on May 26th, 1968.

Serin. One at Gibraltar Point on May 16th, 1961.

Parrot Crossbill. A male trapped at Tetney on October 13th, 1962. Up to ten at Hartsholme gravel pit, Lincoln, from January 16th to May 25th, 1963 and during this period a male and a female were found dead. This was the first record of a flock wintering in Britain.

Ortolan Bunting. One at Tetney on September 14th, 1963 and another there on October 24th, 1967. One at Donna Nook on September 18th, 1968.

OCCURRENCES OF RARITIES

It will be noted that the records of many rarities during the 15 year period outnumber those in all previous years. In many cases this is undoubtedly due to more expert identification and to more intensive watching. Since 1958 descriptions of rarities on the list of the *British Birds* Rare Birds Committee have been submitted to them for approval. Only those accepted by them have been included in the Lincolnshire records. Several rarities on the list are widely kept in captivity and where the evidence for some records suggests they are probably escapes, these have not been included.

Red-necked Grebe. Recorded in most years with about 30 records. Six of these were inland.

Slavonian Grebe. Recorded in ten years with 28 records. Twelve of these were inland.

Black-necked Grebe. Recorded in eleven years with 18 records. Six of these were inland. There were only four previous records, all in the 19th century.

Leach's Petrel. Three records, at Gibraltar Point on September 18th, 1960, at Huttoft Bank on December 15th, 1963 and at Benington on December 6th, 1964.

Storm Petrel. One at Boston Point on December 14th, 1957.

Balearic Shearwater. One showing characteristics of the Western Mediterranean race of Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus* at Gibraltar Point on October 5th, 1963.

Great Shearwater. Two at Anderby Creek on September 15th, 1968. Only three previous records.

Sooty Shearwater. Recorded in six years with 39 records all in autumn at North Coates, Donna Nook, Huttoft Bank, Skegness and Gibraltar Point.

Purple Heron One at Donna Nook on May 11th, 1968. Three previous records.

Little Bittern. An additional early record of a male shot at Ludford in the early 1900's. A male at Chapel Pits from May 21st to 26th, 1964 was the fifth county record.

Bittern. Continues to breed in small numbers on Humberside and was apparently unaffected by the severe winter of 1962/63. Recorded away from the breeding area in most years with about 30 records.

White Stork. Three at Marshchapel on May 21st, 1967. One at Freiston and Frampton from November 27th to mid-December, 1968. There was a small invasion in the spring of 1967 mainly to south-east England so the Marshchapel birds were clearly not escapes. The only previous authenticated record was also at Marshchapel in June, 1832.

Spoonbill. Recorded in seven years with 11 records from April to September. All were coastal except one at Wisbech sewage farm in July 1962. An unusual party of four occurred at Tetney Haven in June, 1954.

Red-crested Pochard. Six records in four years between November and May. It seems possible that some of these may have been genuinely wild birds.

Bean Goose. One at Gibraltar Point on September 5th, 1960 and five at Holbeach in January, 1960. One shot at Holbeach on January 1st, 1962. Five at Gibraltar Point on November 1st and 21st, 1964. One at Frampton Marsh on December 14th and 26th, 1968.

Barnacle Goose. Recorded in most years with about 40 records including several inland. There was a flock of 13 at Donna Nook on October 5th, 1967.

Rough-legged Buzzard. Recorded in seven years with 25 records, both on the coast and inland and from autumn to early spring.

Goshawk. One at Frampton on April 2nd, 1955. Only three other records this century.

Honey Buzzard. An additional early record at Redbourne in 1864. One at Limber on July 2nd and 3rd, 1955. One at Tetney on September 30th, 1967 brings the number of county records to 12.

Osprey. Recorded in ten years with 27 records in spring and autumn. Only three previous records this century.

Hobby. Nine records in six years. Three of these were inland and it has occurred in both spring and autumn. Previous to 1960 it had not been recorded for about 30 years.

Red-footed Falcon. One at Grantham sewage farm on September 8th, 1963. In 1967 one found dead at Cuxwold on May 22nd, one near Gibraltar Point on June 19th and another there from October 8th to 14th. One at Donna Nook on June 30th, 1968. Only two previous records.

Richard's Pipit. One at Huttoft Bank from October 29th to November 11th, 1967 and one trapped there on October 27th, 1968. At Donna Nook in 1968, one on October 9th, then regularly recorded from October 15th to 31st with up to five at a time. Also one on November 4th. It seems possible there may have been eight or nine individual birds. One at Wisbech sewage farm on October 7th, 1968. Only one previous record.

Water Pipit. Birds showing characteristics of the Alpine race of Rock Pipit, *Anthus spinoletta spinoletta*, recorded at Boston Docks where there were two on February 9th, 1957, near Lincoln on March 27th, 1959, at Tetney on March 28th, 1963. At Bardney Ponds there was one on April 21st and two on April 23rd, 1963. Two previous records.

Blue-headed Wagtail. Birds showing characteristics of the central European race of Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava flava*, recorded in ten years with 15 records in spring and autumn, mainly on the coast, but a few inland.

Grey-headed Wagtail. Two birds showing characteristics of the Scandanavian race of Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla flava thunbergi*, recorded at Gibraltar Point on May 12th, 1955. This race had not previously been recorded in the county.

Great Grey Shrike. Recorded annually with about 50 records from September to April. There were several inland records but most were on the coast and mainly in autumn.

Red-backed Shrike. Recorded in twelve years with about 38 records in May and June and from August to October. Five were inland but most were on the coast in autumn.

Rose-coloured Starling. A first year bird at Skegness from December 11th, 1955 to April 8th, 1956. Three previous records.

Mealy Redpoll. Birds showing characteristics of the Continental race of Redpoll, *Acanthis flammea flammea*, recorded in seven years with about 25 records from October to April, both on the coast and inland.

Cirl Bunting. One at Donna Nook from September 29th to October 2nd, 1968. No previous records this century.

Little Bunting. One at Cowbit Washes on October 2nd, 1954. One previous record.

Crane. One at Skegness on November 4th, 1966 and one at Gibraltar Point on September 4th, 1967. The only other record this century was a party of nine in 1953.

Spotted Crane. One at Belchford on December 15th, 1963. One at Grantham sewage farm from April 2nd to 19th, 1965. One at Wisbech sewage farm on September 18th, 1966. One at Gibraltar Point on January 15th, 1967 and one at Chapel Marsh on October 8th, 1967. Two at Wisbech sewage farm in the second half of August, 1968 and one seen again on October 14th and November 2nd.

Corncrake. Recorded in twelve years with about 30 records from April to September.

Little Bustard. One shot at Gosberton Cheal on December 30th, 1955 belonged to the Western race, *Otis tetrax tetrax*, the first record of this race. Four or five previous records.

Kentish Plover. Recorded at Wisbech sewage farm on May 21st, 1959, May 26th, 1964 and August 10th, 1966. One at Gibraltar Point on August 9th, 1967.

Dotterel. One at Saltfleetby/Theddlethorpe Reserve from September 14th to 19th, 1958. In 1959 four at Keelby on May 14th, 47 on the Lincs./Norfolk border on August 20th and five at Frampton on November 29th. One at Dawsmere on August 26th, 1960. Six at Garthorpe in mid-May, 1962. One at Tetney on September 15th, 1966.

Lesser Yellowlegs. One at Wisbech sewage farm on September 17th, 1966. One previous record.

Purple Sandpiper. Recorded in eleven years with 33 records including one inland.

Temminck's Stint. Recorded in thirteen years with about 35 records both in spring and autumn. Most were at Wisbech sewage farm (24), Bardney Ponds (4), Grantham sewage farm (3) with others at Nenemouth, Read's Island, Tetney and Donna Nook. There had been only one previous record this century.

Pectoral Sandpiper. Recorded in ten years with 18 records all in autumn except one in June. Thirteen of these occurred at Wisbech sewage farm and the others at Sleaford, Grantham and Lincoln sewage farms, Langtoft gravel pit and Donna Nook. There was only one previous record.

Avocet. Recorded in ten years with about 40 records mainly from spring to autumn, but two occurred at Tetney on December 22nd, 1963. Most records were from Tetney, Gibraltar Point and Wisbech sewage farm and there was one other inland record at Spalding. There were only six records between 1914 and 1953.

Grey Phalarope. Two at Boston Point on October 23rd, 1954. One at Limber on September 29th, 1957. Singles at Holbeach on August 19th, 1959, September 17th and October 19th, 1961, and October 29th, 1967. Two at Gibraltar Point on October 8th, 1967 and one at Wisbech sewage farm from October 15th to 22nd, 1967. There were five records in the previous 25 years.

Red-necked Phalarope. Recorded in ten years with 16 records from June to November. Nine of these were at Wisbech sewage farm with others at Bardney Ponds, Grantham sewage farm and Donna Nook. All previous eight records this century were from the north-east coast.

Stone Curlew. Recorded in seven years with 18 records from April to December.

Pomarine Skua. Recorded in ten years with 65 records from August to December. It has been recorded annually since 1960 and may have formerly seemed very rare due to a lack of sea watching. There were no records between 1933 and 1957.

Long-tailed Skua. Recorded in five years with 12 records from August to October. It has occurred at Donna Nook, Huttoft, Anderby Creek, Skegness, Gibraltar Point, Boston Point, Nenemouth and inland at Spalding. Only two records in the previous 40 years.

Glaucous Gull. Recorded in nine years with 24 records from August to April. Two of these were inland.

Iceland Gull. One at Gibraltar Point on October 13th, 1962 and one at Huttoft Bank on November 3rd, 1964. In 1968 one at Gibraltar Point on March 10th with one at Chapel Point on the same day, and one at Humberstone on October 15th, bringing the number of county records to seven.

Mediterranean Gull. One at Skegness on October 6th, 1965. One following the plough at Gunby on July 30th, 1966. One at Donna Nook on November 8th, 1968. One previous record.

Sabine's Gull. One at Nenemouth on August 30th, 1956. One at Gibraltar Point on July 19th, 1964 and another there on August 29th, 1967. One at Donna Nook on September 14th, 1968. Five previous records.

Little Auk. Recorded in eleven years with about 60 records from October to March. Several of these were 'wrecked' inland, especially in November 1957 when there were ten such records.

Bee Eater. One at Gibraltar Point on September 2nd, 1957 and three there on September 2nd, 1958. One at Barrow-on-Humber on April 29th, 1968. Two previous records in the 19th century.

Roller. One shot at Grainthorpe on June 13th, 1962. Three previous records,

Hoopoe. Recorded in twelve years with 21 records from April to November, mostly in the spring. About half occurred inland. Six records in the previous 20 years.

Wryneck. Recorded in most years with about 40 records. One occurred at Easton Park in May, 1960 and the rest from August to October, mainly on the coast, with half the records at Gibraltar Point. Inland records were at Washingborough, Cranwell, Wisbech sewage farm, Grantham and Killingholme. Only five records in the previous 20 years.

Golden Oriole. Five spring records of males at Gibraltar Point on May 4th, 1958, at Gainsborough on May 21st, 1961, at Nettleton on May 24th, 1963, at Friskney Decoy on May 30th, 1964 and at Woodhall Spa from April 24th to May 3rd, 1968. The only autumn record was one at Friskney Decoy on August 6th and 7th, 1968. These were the first records for about 50 years.

Nutcracker. Three records in 1968 at Theddlethorpe on September 12th, and at Gibraltar Point and Sutton-on-Sea on September 17th. These were part of an invasion of the slender-billed race *Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos*, which was concentrated in East Anglia. Two previous 19th century records.

Dipper. One seen fairly frequently in winter at Louth from 1954 to 1956 and in 1964 and 1967. Two on the Maud Foster Drain on June 1st and 2nd, 1966 was a most unusual record. One was found dying at Bardney on November 16th, 1962. Birds showing characteristics of the Black-bellied race, *Cinclus cinclus cinclus*, occurred at Tealby from February 3rd to March 17th, 1963 and one trapped at Humberstone was present from April 11th to 15th, 1967.

Black Redstart. Recorded in most years with about 80 records from March to November. There were 16 inland records and a few in summer outside the normal migration periods of this species.

Bluethroat. Recorded in nine years with 16 records all in autumn. One occurred inland at Grantham sewage farm on September 13th, 1959. One at Chapel Point on September 4th, 1963 was thought to be of the White-spotted race, *Luscinia svecica cyaneula*. This race had not previously been recorded in the county. Only eight previous records.

Icterine Warbler. Recorded in eight years with about 30 records all in August and September on the coast. About half the records were at Gibraltar Point and the others at North Coates, Donna Nook, North Somercotes, Huttoft Bank and Anderby Creek. Only three previous records.

Barred Warbler. Recorded in twelve years with about 35 records from August to November, all on the coast. About half the records were at Gibraltar Point with 11 in the Huttoft area and the rest at Tetney, Donna Nook, Saltfleetby to Theddlethorpe Reserve and North Somercotes. There were 11 records in the previous 50 years.

Greenish Warbler. One trapped at Gibraltar Point on September 3rd, 1958. One at Wisbech sewage farm on November 23rd, 1958. One previous 19th century record.

Yellow-browed Warbler. Recorded in five years with eight records in September and October at North Coates, Tetney, Donna Nook, Huttoft Bank, Anderby Creek and Gibraltar Point. There were 16 previous records.

Firecrest. Recorded in six years with 29 records. All but three of these occurred from 1966 to 1968. Nine occurred in spring from March to May and 19 in autumn from September to November. The most interesting record was one wintering at Lincoln from December 17th, 1966 to February 4th, 1967. It was also the first inland record for the county and there were also two inland at Normanby Park on November 24th, 1967. Of the coastal records ten were at Gibraltar Point and the others at Cleethorpes, Donna Nook, Saltfleet, Saltfleetby to Theddlethorpe Reserve, Huttoft Bank, Anderby Creek and Skegness. Only four previous records.

Red-breasted Flycatcher. Recorded in eight years with about 16 records in September and October. There was one inland record at Spalding on October 1st, 1961. The others were at Tetney, Donna Nook, Saltfleetby to Theddlethorpe Reserve, Huttoft, Chapel Point and Gibraltar Point. Ten previous records.

CASUAL BREEDING

Several species nested on only a few occasions during the 15 years. In the case of some of the *Anatidae* escaped birds may well have been involved. There were a few apparently aberrant records and several species which seem unable to maintain a continuous breeding population, although for some of these proof of breeding is difficult to obtain and in some years they may have been overlooked.

Garganey. With the draining of the Welland Washes, where a few pairs nested until about 1962, the only regular breeding locality has been destroyed. A pair bred at Skellingthorpe in 1958 and Lincoln sewage farm in 1960. In recent years it has only occasionally been recorded in summer, but still occurs regularly in small numbers in spring and autumn.

Gadwall. A pair bred at Roughton Moor in 1963.

Wigeon. A pair bred at Deeping Pit in 1955 and there have been several other summer records.

Red-breasted Merganser. A pair bred near New York in 1961. A downy young from a brood with an adult was killed by a dog at Castle Dyke drain in late July. This is well south of the normal range in Britain and the habitat is not at all typical. In view of this, and the fact that the species has hardly ever been recorded inland in the county, it seems most improbable that wild birds were involved.

Grey Lag Goose. A pair bred in the fens between Lincoln and Bardney in 1957, but these were doubtless escaped birds. A resident flock has gradually built up in the lower Witham valley in recent years aided perhaps by releases by wildfowlers and feral birds from Norfolk. These may be breeding in the Tattershall area where pairs have been seen in summer at several of the gravel pits.

Marsh Harrier. A pair successfully reared four young in 1962 in the north-east of the county.

Montagu's Harrier. A pair bred in the south of the Wash in 1956 and two pairs nested in the north-west of the Wash in 1965. In recent years it has occurred much more regularly in summer and may have attempted to breed on other occasions.

Quail. A pair bred at Messingham and two pairs at Limber in 1964. There are records for most years and it may have bred elsewhere in the county and in several other years.

Dunlin. A pair nested on Read's Island in 1958.

Arctic Tern. A pair bred at Gibraltar Point in 1954 and 1956.

Sandwich Tern. Pairs have occasionally been recorded in colonies of Common Terns on the Wash at Friskney and Frampton. Although they have sometimes shown signs of breeding no proof has been obtained.

Hooded Crow. A nest with five eggs was found at Crowland Washes on April 3rd, 1954. Three apparently typical young were reared, but only one adult was seen at the nest and hybridisation with a Carrion Crow seems possible. Four were seen at nearby Cowbit Washes on August 1st, presumably the same birds.

Bearded Tit. Three pairs bred at two separate localities in 1968. At one site at least seven juveniles were produced from two broods and two pairs nested at the other site. The species had not bred in the county since it disappeared with the drainage of the Fens over 100 years ago.

Stonechat. A pair bred for the first time since 1947 at Lincoln sewage farm in 1961. Pairs summered in 1954 and 1955 at Cowbit Wash and may have bred.

Grey Wagtail. A pair bred at Sleaford in 1958 and probably in 1960 and also near Grantham in 1959. With a record near Belvoir in 1914 which has come to light there are now six breeding records for the county.

Crossbill. A pair built a nest at Scawby Woods in 1959. Successful breeding was recorded at Hartsholme gravel pit, Lincoln, in 1964. A pair was first seen in early February and they were feeding young in late April and early May.

SPECIES INCREASED IN STATUS

A surprising number of species have shown a marked improvement in their status in the county in recent years. Many of the water birds have benefited greatly from the increased wetland habitat provided by the extension and spread of gravel pits. The improvement in several cases is due to increased protection and breeding success elsewhere, whilst a few common species have shown rapid gains for no apparent reason.

Great Crested Grebe. A complete census in 1965 revealed 106 adults on 24 waters as against 72 adults on 13 waters in 1931. Many of the increases were due to the occupation of recently excavated gravel pits in the southern half of the county.

Tufted Duck. Has bred regularly and become much more widespread in the last 15 years, whereas formerly breeding was confined to the north-west. Breeding has been recorded from all parts of the county but the main strength is in the Lincoln area. At Burton gravel pit about ten pairs now breed annually and the total breeding population for the county is now in excess of 25 pairs, with many more summering. Winter flocks of 50 — 100 are quite widespread and occasionally larger numbers have been recorded.

Pochard. Has continued to breed regularly in the north-west and Lincoln areas and has bred irregularly since 1961 at Bardney, Huttoft, on Humberside and in the south of the county. The increase in breeding numbers has not been so marked as that of Tufted Duck, but since about 1960 it has become much more numerous as a winter visitor, a trend recorded nationally. Flocks of between 100 and 200 have been recorded in several years.

Eider. Since 1952 there has been a marked increase in the numbers recorded especially in the Humber estuary and the Wash areas, where it now occurs regularly in some numbers each winter. Flocks of up to 60 have been recorded and a few occasionally remain throughout the summer.

Shelduck. Inland breeding has been recorded from Wisbech sewage farm, Tallington, Langtoft, Kirkby-on-Bain, Roughton Moor, Grantham sewage farm, Bardney, Brigg, Brocklesby, Risby and Scawby, a much wider spread than previously recorded.

Brent Goose. Better protection has considerably improved the status of the Brent on the Wash and wintering flocks have numbered up to 5,000, especially since 1961.

Canada Goose. The Grimsthorpe flock has increased considerably now numbering up to 500. A few pairs sometimes nest at gravel pits in parts of the county away from the main concentrations.

Marsh Harrier. Has continued to visit the county regularly in small but increasing numbers from spring to autumn and occasionally in winter. Most records are from the north-east and Wash coasts but it has been recorded inland on several occasions and nested in 1962.

Little Ringed Plover. Now established as a regular breeder at several sites in the county the majority of these being gravel pits. About ten pairs nest most years and it has become more common as a passage migrant with flocks of over ten quite frequently in autumn.

Black-tailed Godwit. It has been much more numerous than formerly during the last fifteen years, especially in the Fens where flocks of 100 — 200 have occurred in some autumns.

Wood Sandpiper. Up to 1953 there were only two spring records, but since then it has been recorded regularly in small numbers at this season.

Little Stint. There were no spring records before 1953, but since then one or two have been recorded on several occasions from April to June. It has also been recorded occasionally in November and December and now occurs quite frequently inland as well as on the coast.

Ruff. Has continued to increase at all times of the year. Small numbers winter regularly especially at Grantham sewage farm. A few occur in spring and occasionally in summer and courtship display has been recorded on several occasions, although there is no evidence of breeding. Autumn flocks have become larger and more widespread especially inland and up to 200 have been recorded at Wisbech sewage farm.

Great Skua. Before 1953 there were only nine county records. Since then it has been recorded rarely in winter but has become a regular autumn passage migrant in small numbers from August to early November. Occasionally it is quite numerous and there were 72 records in 1963 and over 100 in 1968.

Little Gull. A few are now recorded each year both on the coast and inland. Although most records are of immatures in autumn a few adults have been recorded and there are records for all times of the year.

Common Tern. Inland breeding has become more common in recent years involving up to 25 pairs at about ten different sites.

Sandwich Tern. Autumn flocks have much increased in recent years and now often number several thousand especially at Gibraltar Point. Small numbers have occasionally occurred inland.

Shorelark. Has continued to winter regularly at Gibraltar Point and has also been recorded from Cleethorpes, Donna Nook, Saltfleet, Huttoft, Anderby, Freiston, Wrangle and Frampton. Numbers have also increased recently and in the winter of 1966/67 there were up to 80 at Donna Nook and 50 at Huttoft and Gibraltar Point.

Bearded Tit. It had not occurred in the county for at least a century until the autumn of 1956 when three were seen at Gibraltar Point. Since then it has occurred in most years both on the coast and inland usually in a series of autumn irruptions involving parties of up to 20 birds. It often remains until the spring and occasionally summers, culminating in successful breeding in 1968.

Grasshopper Warbler. The spread of young forestry plantations in recent years has enabled this species to become quite common in many parts of the county. It has become particularly numerous in Bardney Forest and the high density of 40 pairs per 100 acres has been estimated in several areas. It has also been shown to occur regularly on the coast in spring.

Redpoll. This species has increased dramatically in the last few years and is now a widespread and quite common breeder in many parts of the county.

Bullfinch. Has again become a common resident in all parts of the county.

Lapland Bunting. Its status has changed remarkably from that of rare and irregular to a regular autumn and winter visitor to coastal districts in small numbers. Flocks of up to 30 have been recorded and it has occurred on all parts of the coast, but most regularly in the north-east.

SPECIES DECREASED IN STATUS

Several factors have contributed to the decline of a number of species in the county during the 15 years. In many cases the effects were only temporary, but for a few species a more permanent decrease has occurred and these are discussed below. The main causes have been the use of poisonous chemicals in agriculture, the very severe weather at the beginning of 1963 and the loss of certain types of habitat.

Heron. The 1954 census showed there were 315 pairs breeding in the county, but soon afterwards there was a rapid decline to about 200 pairs due mainly to large reductions at three of the largest heronries at Muckton, Corringham and Deeping St. James. The 1962/63 winter caused a further reduction to about 100 pairs, but since 1965 the level has recovered again to about 200 pairs.

Pink-footed Goose. During the last few years the numbers wintering in the county have declined dramatically. The regular large flocks of 5,000 or more which used to occur on the Humber and the Wash no longer appear. Now only small numbers are seen with flocks of 1,000 or so occurring for only short periods. The main numbers seem to be remaining in southern Scotland during the winter and this may be due to a lack of food in the county caused by changes in farming methods.

Sparrowhawk. Since 1957 it has become no more than an occasional breeder and a scarce passage migrant and winter visitor. This is attributable to secondary poisoning by chemicals used in agriculture.

Kestrel. Much reduced as a breeding bird since 1958. It still breeds in small numbers in most parts of the county, but is now most numerous on autumn passage.

Kingfisher. It appears to have been virtually wiped out in the hard winter of 1962/63 and there are also fears that it may have been affected by secondary poisoning from agricultural chemicals polluting the streams. Three or more pairs were known to have bred in 1968 so a gradual recovery seems possible.

Green Woodpecker. Numbers were much reduced in the very hard winter of 1962/63. Before that it had been becoming scarcer due to loss of habitat. Recently there has been a noticeable recovery in some areas but it is still scarce.

Great Spotted Woodpecker. A marked decrease was noted after the 1962/63 winter although not as much as in Green Woodpecker. Recovery has been very slow.

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. Since the 1962/63 winter this species has been rarely recorded and may now be reduced to a few pairs in the north of the county.

Woodlark. Up to 1956, when the absence of rabbits made the habitat unsuitable, it bred at Skellingthorpe and up to 1959 it bred at Scawby. Since then it has only rarely been recorded on passage and seems unlikely to nest in the county again.

Wood Warbler. Now only a rare passage migrant, most occurring on the coast in autumn. There is now little suitable habitat left in the county to attract breeding birds.

Chaffinch. Although still a very common breeding bird it is no longer the abundant bird it was formerly when it was considered to be one of the most numerous breeding birds. It may have been affected more than most birds by poisonous seed dressings.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

Included here are inland records of many species previously thought to be exclusively coastal. Also there are several recent records of wintering by summer visitors and listed are several other interesting records which do not fit under the other headings.

Manx Shearwater. There are six inland records in September either exhausted or dead. Two of these had been ringed as nestlings shortly before on Skokholm, Pembrokeshire and had been carried far inland by south-westerly gales. It seems likely that all six had this origin and it is possible that some of these birds do reach the safety of the North Sea.

Long-tailed Duck. There have been four inland records at Bardney Ponds (2), Spalding and Hartsholme gravel pit.

Velvet Scoter. One inland record at Bardney Ponds in November, 1961.

Common Scoter. Small numbers recorded inland almost annually at various times of the year with most records at Bardney Ponds. An interesting movement up the river Humber has been recorded on many occasions mainly in July and August. Flocks of up to 200 have been involved, sometimes flying at 1,000 feet or more. It seems possible that this is the commencement of overland passage to the west coast. Flocks have also been recorded flying inland at Holbeach.

Smew. Recorded in ten years with about 175 records. About 25 of these were inland. There were remarkable numbers in the hard weather of early 1956, when over 100 were recorded with flocks of 40 at Grainthorpe, 25 at Killingholme and 20 at Saltfleet. The severe weather in early 1963 produced about 25 records.

Mute Swan. A breeding census in 1961 revealed 84 pairs as against 106 in 1955. There were also about 200 non-breeding birds. The decline was probably due to the destruction of 80 badly oiled swans at Lincoln during 1960.

Oystercatcher. Occasionally recorded inland in small numbers at all times of the year, but mainly spring and autumn.

Ringed Plover. Since 1963 one or two pairs have bred inland at Kirkby-on-Bain gravel pit. It occurs regularly inland in fair numbers in spring and autumn.

Turnstone. Small numbers regularly recorded inland in spring and autumn.

Whimbrel. One or two occasionally recorded in winter.

Black-tailed Godwit. A pair bred successfully at Crowland Wash in 1951. This was quite close to the site of the 1940-42 nestings at Cowbit Wash. Unfortunately the area now seems no longer suitable due to improved drainage. However with the establishment of a colony on the Ouse Washes, Cambridgeshire since 1952 there is always the possibility of them returning to breed again in the county if suitable conditions exist.

Knot. Regularly recorded inland in small numbers from autumn to spring.

Purple Sandpiper. One inland record at Spalding on September 22nd, 1962.

Dunlin. Regularly recorded inland at all times of the year, but most numerous in autumn when quite large flocks have sometimes been recorded.

Curlew Sandpiper. It has been shown to be quite as regular and numerous inland as on the coast. Although still quite scarce in spring it has occurred much more frequently at this season than formerly.

Sanderling. Regular inland in small numbers in spring and autumn.

Arctic Skua. There are several inland records and it has frequently been observed flying inland sometimes in numbers of up to 40 and mainly on the south Wash coast. All records have been in autumn except in 1961 when there were two at Holbeach on February 17th and one at North Coates on December 27th.

Great Skua. On three occasions it has been recorded flying inland all on the south Wash coast in autumn. Two winter records at Gibraltar Point on December 30th, 1966 and at Donna Nook on February, 10th, 1968.

Pomarine Skua. A winter record of one found dead at Skegness on December 27th, 1957.

Lesser Black-backed Gull. A flock of up to 200 has recently summered at Whisby gravel pit. Although mainly immatures a few adults are sometimes present.

Black-headed Gull. A breeding census was carried out in 1958 and although not quite complete by combining with totals for other areas in the previous two years a total of about 2,000 pairs resulted.

Kittiwake. It has occasionally been recorded inland from autumn to spring. A total of 242 flew inland at Holbeach on December 5th, 1954 after several days of gales.

Little Tern. Occasionally recorded inland in small numbers in spring and autumn.

Turtle Dove. One wintered with a flock of Collared Doves at Cleethorpes from November 1966 to February 1967.

Marsh Tit. It appears to be much less common and more local than Willow Tit.

Willow Tit. It is fairly widely distributed in the county in a variety of habitats and in many areas is quite a common bird.

Nuthatch. One occurred at Grimsby in December, 1954. It bred at Brocklesby in 1960 and Gainsborough in 1961 and 1962. These were the first records outside the south-west for many years.

Ring Ouzel. One winter record at Gibraltar Point on December 22nd, 1963. It has been occasionally recorded inland in both spring and autumn.

Blackcap. It has been recorded in mid-winter on about ten occasions in the last 15 years.

Garden Warbler. One winter record at Sleaford on January 1st, 1961.

Whitethroat. One winter record at Stoke Rochford on February 26th, 1968.

Chiffchaff. There have been five winter records and a few others that were probably this species.

Rock Pipit. A few are now recorded inland in most years, mainly in autumn but some remaining throughout the winter.

Yellow Wagtail. One winter record at Bardney Ponds from November 29th to December 27th, 1964.

Waxwing. Recorded annually in the last 15 years with quite good numbers in some winters especially 1956 to 1959 and 1963/64. However all these records were surpassed by the huge invasion in the autumn of 1965 when it was common and widespread in the county. Between 500 and 1,000 were at Louth in November and there was a flock of 100 at Scunthorpe in the same month.

Twite. Recorded inland in small numbers in several years mainly in spring and autumn but a few in winter.

Crossbill. Recorded in most years usually in small numbers but more common in invasion years especially 1957 to 1959, 1962/63 and 1966. By far the largest flock of 200 was at Limber on August 6th, 1959. It seems likely that the pair which bred at Hartsholme gravel pit in 1964 originated in the invasion of the previous year.

Reed Bunting. Now established as a breeding bird in quite dry areas such as young forestry plantations, where it is often one of the commonest birds. It also occurs in these at other times of the year and at Rand Wood a roost of up to 100 birds has been recorded in autumn.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

The following list contains all species accepted as having occurred in Lincolnshire up to the end of 1968. Species for which all the records are considered to be due to escapes from captivity have not been included.

English names follow as closely as possible those most commonly used in modern literature especially *British Birds*. The 1952 B.O.U. *Checklist* order has been retained with the exception that Rufous Bush Chat formerly known as Rufous Warbler has been placed in a more appropriate position. Scientific names adopted are those of Vaurie, C. (1959 and 1965), *The Birds of the Palearctic Fauna*, 2 vols. Subspecies which have occurred in the county are shown in brackets after the main scientific name. Some of these have been obtained and compared with museum skins, whilst others have been confirmed by ringing recoveries. Many of them however are only sight records and these are accepted as showing the characteristics of the particular race. Intermediate forms often occur and proof cannot be obtained without comparison in the hand with typical specimens of the race in question.

The list is presented in tabular form in an attempt to summarise the status of each species in the county during the fifteen years, 1954 to 1968. Both relative abundance and frequency of occurrence are indicated at each season as well as an overall statement of the months and number of years recorded. Residents and summer visitors may be assumed to breed except where the status is shown in brackets. Where numbers are uncertain or vary from year to year a range of status has been indicated.

Key to terms used in the table

Relative abundance

rare	:	1 — 10 birds.
scarce	:	10 — 100 birds.
moderate	:	100 — 1,000 birds.
common	:	1,000 — 10,000 birds.
numerous	:	10,000 — 100,000 birds.
abundant	:	over 100,000 birds.

Frequency

casual	:	occurring in 1 to 4 years in 15.
irregular	:	occurring in 5 to 9 year in 15.
frequent	:	occurring in 10 to 14 years in 15.
annual	:	occurring in 15 years in 15.

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Black-throated Diver		rare/ scarce		rare	rare	Sep – May	14
<i>Gavia arctica</i>		freq		casual	casual		
Great Northern Diver		rare	(rare)	rare	rare	Sep – Jun	13
<i>Gavia immer</i>		freq	(cas'l)	casual	irreg		
Red-throated Diver		scarce	(rare)	rare	scarce	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Gavia stellata</i>		annual	(cas'l)	freq	annual		
Great Crested Grebe	mod			scarce	scarce	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	annual			annual	annual		
Red-necked Grebe		rare		rare	rare	Sep – May	13
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		irreg		casual	irreg		
Slavonian Grebe		rare		rare	rare	Jul – Apr	10
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>		irreg		casual	irreg		
Black-necked Grebe		rare		rare	rare	Aug – Apr	11
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		irreg		casual	irreg		
Little Grebe	mod			scarce	scarce	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	annual			annual	annual		
Leach's Petrel		rare			rare	Sep, Dec	3
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>		casual			casual		
Storm Petrel		rare				Dec	1
<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>		casual					
Manx Shearwater			(rare)		scarce	Jun – Oct	11
<i>Puffinus puffinus (puffinus)</i>			(cas'l)		freq		
Balearic Shearwater					rare	Oct	1
<i>P. p. (mauretanicus)</i>					casual		
Great Shearwater					rare	Sep	1
<i>Puffinus gravis</i>					casual		
Sooty Shearwater					rare	Aug – Nov	6
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>					irreg		
Fulmar		rare	(rare)	scarce	scarce	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		casual	(irreg)	freq	annual		
Gannet		rare	(rare)	scarce	mod	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Sula bassana</i>		irreg	(cas'l)	irreg	annual		
Cormorant		scarce	(rare)	scarce	scarce	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		annual	(cas'l)	annual	annual		
Shag		rare	(rare)	rare	rare	Aug – Jun	15
<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		freq	(cas'l)	irreg	freq		
Heron	mod	mod				Jan – Dec	15
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	annual	annual					
Purple Heron				rare		May	1
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				casual			
Little Egret					rare	Jul	1
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					casual		
Squacco Heron							0
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>							
Night Heron							0
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							
Little Bittern				rare		May	1
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>				casual			
Bittern	rare	rare		rare	rare	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	annual	freq		casual	irreg		
White Stork		rare		rare		May	2
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		casual		casual		Nov – Dec	
Spoonbill			(rare)	rare	rare	Apr – Sep	7
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			(cas'l)	casual	casual		
Glossy Ibis							0
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>							
Mallard	com'n	com'n		mod	com'n	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	annual	annual		annual	annual		
Teal	scarce	com'n		mod	com'n	Jan – Dec	15
<i>Anas crecca</i>	annual	annual		annual	annual		
Garganey		rare	rare	scarce	scarce	Mar – Oct	15
<i>Anas querquedula</i>		casual	irreg	annual	annual	Dec	

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i>		rare	rare	rare	scarce	Jan - Dec	15
Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i>		freq num	casual rare	freq mod	freq com'n	Jan - Dec	15
Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i>		annual scarce	casual (rare)	annual scarce	annual mod	Jan - Dec	15
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	mod annual	annual	(cas'l)	annual mod	annual mod	Jan - Dec	15
Red-crested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i>		rare		rare	rare	Nov - Dec	4
Scaup		casual scarce/ mod	(rare)	casual rare	casual scarce	May Jan - Dec	15
<i>Aythya marila</i> Tufted Duck	scarce/ mod	annual mod	(cas'l)	irreg mod	annual mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Aythya fuligula</i> Pochard	annual scarce	annual mod		annual mod	annual mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Aythya ferina</i> Ferruginous Duck	annual	annual rare		annual	annual rare	Sep	3
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> Goldeneye		casual	(rare)	scarce	casual	Nov. - Dec	
<i>Bucephala clangula</i> Long-tailed Duck		mod annual	(cas'l)	annual rare	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> Velvet Scoter		rare	(rare)	casual	freq	Sep - May	15
<i>Melanitta fusca</i> Common Scoter		freq	(cas'l)	rare	scarce	Jan - Apr	14
<i>Melanitta nigra</i> Eider		mod	(scarce)	casual	freq	Jun - Dec	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i> Red-breasted Merganser		annual	(irreg)	mod	com'n	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Mergus serrator</i> Goosander		mod	(rare)	annual	annual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Mergus merganser</i> Smew		annual scarce	(cas'l)	irreg	annual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Mergus albellus</i> Shelduck		annual rare/ scarce	rare	rare	scarce	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i> Ruddy Shelduck	com'n annual	annual rare/ scarce		casual rare	irreg rare	Nov - Apr	10
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> Grey Lag Goose		freq		casual	casual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Anser anser</i> White-fronted Goose	casual	rare/ mod		rare	rare/ mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Anser albifrons</i> (<i>albifrons</i> , <i>flavirostris</i>) Lesser White-fronted Goose		irreg scarce		casual rare	freq rare	Oct - Apr	14
<i>Anser erythropus</i> Bean Goose		freq		casual	irreg		0
<i>Anser fabalis</i> (<i>fabalis</i>) Pink-footed Goose		rare			rare	Sep	4
<i>A. f.</i> (<i>brachyrhynchus</i>) Brent Goose		casual com'n	(rare)	scarce	casual com'n/ num	Nov - Jan Aug - Jun	15
<i>Branta bernicla</i> (<i>bernicla</i> , <i>hrota</i>) Barnacle Goose		annual com'n	(cas'l)	irreg scarce	annual com'n	Sep - Apr	15
<i>Branta leucopsis</i> Canada Goose		annual		irreg	annual		
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	mod annual	rare irreg		rare casual	rare irreg	Oct - May Jan - Dec	13 15

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i>	mod annual					Jan - Dec	15
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>		scarce annual		rare irreg	scarce freq	Oct - Apr	15
Bewick's Swan <i>Cygnus bewickii</i>		scarce/ mod annual		rare/ scarce irreg	rare/ scarce freq	Oct - May	15
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							0
Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>		rare freq	(rare) (cas'l)	rare irreg	rare freq	Jan - Dec	15
Rough-legged Buzzard <i>Buteo lagopus</i>		rare casual			rare casual	Sep - Mar	7
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	rare irreg	scarce annual		scarce annual	scarce annual	Jan - Dec	15
Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>				rare casual		Apr	1
Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i>							0
White-tailed Eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>							0
Honey Buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>			(rare) (cas'l)		rare casual	Jul, Sep	2
Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		rare irreg	(rare) (freq)	rare annual	rare annual	Mar - Oct Dec - Jan	15
Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>		rare freq	rare (rare) (cas'l)	rare irreg	rare freq	Sep - Jun	15
Montagu's Harrier <i>Circus pygargus</i>			(rare) (freq)	rare irreg	rare irreg	May - Sep	11
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				rare irreg	rare irreg	Mar - May Jul - Oct	10
Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i>			(rare) (cas'l)	rare casual	rare casual	Apr - Jun Aug	6
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (<i>peregrinus, anatum</i>)		rare freq	(rare) (cas'l)	rare irreg	rare freq	Jan - Jun Aug - Dec	14
Gyr Falcon <i>Falco rusticolus</i> (<i>candicans, islandus</i>)							0
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>		rare freq	(rare) (cas'l)	rare irreg	rare annual	Jan - Dec	15
Red-footed Falcon <i>Falco vespertinus</i>			(rare) (cas'l)	rare casual	rare casual	May - Jun Sep - Oct	3
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	mod annual			scarce/ mod annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Black Grouse <i>Lyrurus tetrix</i>							0
Red-legged Partridge <i>Alectoris rufa</i>	num annual					Jan - Dec	15
Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i>	num annual					Jan - Dec	15
Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			scarce irreg	rare irreg	rare casual	Apr - Sep	13
Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	num annual					Jan - Dec	15
Crane <i>Grus grus</i>					rare casual	Sep, Nov	2

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	scarce annual	mod annual		mod annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Spotted Crake <i>Porzana porzana</i>		rare casual		rare casual	rare casual	Aug - Jan Apr	5
Little Crake <i>Porzana parva</i>							0
Corncrake <i>Crex crex</i>			(rare) (irreg)	rare casual	rare irreg	Apr - Sep	12
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	num annual					Jan - Dec	15
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	com'n annual	com'n annual		mod annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Great Bustard <i>Otis tarda</i>							0
Little Bustard <i>Otis tetrax</i> (<i>tetrax, orientalis</i>)		rare casual				Dec	1
Houbara Bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>							0
Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	mod annual	com'n annual		mod annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	com'n annual	abund't annual		com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (<i>hiaticula, tundrae</i>)	mod annual	mod annual		mod annual	mod/com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Little Ringed Plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>			scarce annual	scarce annual	scarce annual	Mar - Oct	15
Kentish Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>				rare casual	rare casual	May, Aug	4
Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		com'n annual	(scarce) (irreg)	mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Golden Plover <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> (<i>apricaria, altifrons</i>)		num annual	(scarce) (irreg)	com'n annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Dotterel <i>Eudromias morinellus</i>				rare casual	rare/scarce casual	May, Aug Sep, Nov	5
Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i>		mod annual	(scarce) (irreg)	mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>					rare casual	Sep - Oct	1
Snipe <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	mod annual	com'n annual		mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Great Snipe <i>Gallinago media</i>							0
Jack Snipe <i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>		scarce annual		scarce annual	mod annual	Jul - May	15
Woodcock <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	mod annual	mod annual		mod annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Curlew <i>Numenius arquata</i>	scarce annual	com'n annual	(mod) (ann'l)	com'n annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		rare casual	(irreg) (rare)	annual rare/scarce	mod annual/scarce/mod	Jan - Dec	15
Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i>		irreg com'n annual	(irreg) (scarce)	freq mod annual	annual com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Green Sandpiper <i>Limosa lapponica</i>		annual rare	(freq) (rare)	annual rare/scarce	annual mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		freq	(irreg)	freq	annual		

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Wood Sandpiper			(rare)	rare/ scarce	scarce/ mod	Apr - Oct	15
<i>Tringa glareola</i>			(irreg)	freq	annual		
Solitary Sandpiper					rare	Aug	1
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>					casual		
Common Sandpiper		rare	(rare)	scarce	mod	Jan	15
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>		casual	(irreg)	annual	annual	Apr - Dec	
Redshank	com'n	com'n		com'n	com'n	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Tringa totanus</i> (<i>britannica, robusta</i>)	annual	annual		annual	annual		
Spotted Redshank		rare	(rare)	rare	scarce/ mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		irreg	(freq)	freq	annual		
Lesser Yellowlegs					rare	Sep	1
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>					casual		
Greenshank		rare	(rare)	scarce	mod	Jan	15
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		casual	(freq)	annual	annual	Mar - Dec	
Marsh Sandpiper					rare	Aug	1
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>					casual		
Knot		num/ abund't	(scarce/ mod)	com'n	num/ abund't	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Calidris canutus</i>		annual	(freq)	annual	annual		
Purple Sandpiper		rare		rare	rare	Aug - Feb	11
<i>Calidris maritima</i>		irreg		casual	freq	Apr	
Little Stint		rare	(rare)	rare	scarce/ mod	Apr - Dec	15
<i>Calidris minuta</i>		casual	(irreg)	irreg	annual		
Temminck's Stint				rare	rare	May - Oct	13
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>				irreg	freq		
Baird's Sandpiper					rare	Jul - Sep	2
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>					casual		
White-rumped Sandpiper					rare	Oct - Nov	2
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>					casual		
Pectoral Sandpiper			(rare)		rare	Jun - Nov	10
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			(cas'l)		freq		
Dunlin		num	(scarce)	com'n	num	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Calidris alpina</i> (<i>alpina, schinzii</i>)		annual	(ann) rare casual	annual	annual		
Curlew Sandpiper				rare	scarce/ mod	Apr - Nov	15
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>				irreg	annual		
Semi-palmated Sandpiper		rare				Nov - Dec	1
<i>Calidris pusillus</i>		casual					
Sanderling		com'n	(scarce)	com'n	com'n	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Calidris alba</i>		annual	(freq)	annual	annual		
Buff-breasted Sandpiper							0
<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>							
Broad-billed Sandpiper				rare		May	1
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>				casual			
Ruff		scarce	(rare)	scarce	mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		freq	(irreg)	freq	annual		
Avocet		rare	(rare)	rare	rare	Apr - Oct	10
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		casual	(cas'l)	irreg	casual	Dec	
Black-winged Stilt		rare		rare		Apr, Dec	2
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		casual		casual			
Stilt Sandpiper					rare	Jul - Aug	2
<i>Micropalama himantopus</i>					casual		
Wilson's Phalarope					rare	Sep - Nov	1
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>					casual		
Grey Phalarope					rare	Aug - Oct	5
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>					irreg		

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>			(rare) (cas'l)		rare irreg	Jun - Nov	10
Stone Curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>		rare casual	(rare) (cas'l)	rare casual	rare casual	Apr - Sep Dec	7
Pratincole <i>Glareola pratincola</i>							0
Cream-coloured Courser <i>Cursorius cursor</i>							0
Arctic Skua <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>		rare casual			mod annual	Feb Jul - Dec	15
Great Skua <i>Stercorarius skua</i>		rare casual			scarce/ mod freq	Feb Aug - Dec	14
Pomarine Skua <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>		rare casual			scarce irreg	Aug - Dec Aug - Dec	10
Long-tailed Skua <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>					rare irreg	Aug - Oct	5
Ivory Gull <i>Pagophila eburnea</i>							0
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>		com'n annual	(mod) (ann)	com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> (<i>fuscus, graellsii</i>)		scarce annual	(mod) (ann)	mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> (<i>argentatus, omissus</i>)		com'n annual	(mod) (ann)	com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Common Gull <i>Larus canus</i>		abund't annual	(mod) (ann)	com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>		rare irreg			rare irreg	Aug - Mar	9
Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucooides</i>		rare casual			rare casual	Mar Oct - Nov	3
Mediterranean Gull <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>					rare casual	Jul Oct - Nov	3
Little Gull <i>Larus minutus</i>		rare irreg	(rare) (cas'l)	rare irreg	rare freq	Jan Apr - Dec	14
Black-headed Gull <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	com'n annual	abund't annual		com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Sabine's Gull <i>Larus sabini</i>					rare casual	Jul - Sep	4
Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>		scarce/ mod annual	(scarce) (ann)	mod annual	mod/ com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>			(rare) (irreg)	annual scarce/ mod freq	annual scarce/ mod annual	Apr - Nov	15
White-winged Black Tern <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>				rare casual	rare irreg	Jun Aug - Oct	6
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>					rare casual	Aug	1
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne tschegrava</i>							0
Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>			mod annual	scarce annual	com'n annual	Apr - Oct	15
Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			rare casual	scarce annual	com'n annual	Apr - Oct	15
Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>				rare casual	rare casual	May Jul - Sep	4

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Little Tern <i>Sterna albifrons</i>			mod annual	mod annual	mod annual	Apr - Oct	15
Sandwich Tern			(scarce)	mod	com'n/num	Apr - Oct	15
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> Razorbill		rare	(freq) (rare)	annual rare	annual rare/ scarce	Jan - Mar	14
<i>Alca torda</i> Little Auk		irreg rare	(cas'l)	casual	irreg rare/ scarce	May - Dec Oct - Mar	11
<i>Plotus alle</i> Guillemot		irreg rare/ scarce		rare/ irreg	freq rare/ scarce	Jan - May Jul - Dec	14
<i>Uria aalge</i> (<i>aalge, albionis</i>) Black Guillemot		freq rare			freq rare	Aug - Sep Nov, Jan	5
<i>Cepphus grylle</i> Puffin		casual rare		rare casual	casual rare	Jan - May Jul - Nov	11
<i>Fratercula arctica</i> Pallas's Sandgrouse		casual			irreg		0
<i>Syrnhaptus paradoxus</i> Stock Dove	com'n annual			scarce annual	scarce annual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Columba oenas</i> Woodpigeon	abund't annual	num annual		com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Columba palumbus</i> Turtle Dove		rare	com'n	com'n	com'n	Jan - Feb	15
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> Collared Dove		casual	annual	annual	annual	Apr - Dec Jan - Dec	15
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> Cuckoo	rare/ com'n annual			irreg mod	irreg mod	Apr - Sep	15
<i>Cuculus canorus</i> Barn Owl			com'n annual	annual	annual	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Tyto alba</i> Eagle Owl	mod annual						0
<i>Bubo bubo</i> Little Owl						Jan - Dec	15
<i>Athene noctua</i> Tawny Owl	mod annual					Jan - Dec	15
<i>Strix aluco</i> Long-eared Owl	com'n annual					Jan - Dec	15
<i>Asio otus</i> Short-eared Owl	scarce annual			scarce irreg	scarce irreg	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Asio flammeus</i> Tengmalm's Owl	rare annual	scarce/ mod annual		scarce irreg scarce	scarce irreg scarce	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Aegolius funereus</i> Nightjar	annual			annual	annual		0
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> Swift			scarce annual	rare casual	rare casual	May - Sep Apr - Oct	15
<i>Apus apus</i> Alpine Swift			num annual	num annual	num annual	Apr - Oct	15
<i>Apus melba</i> Kingfisher				rare casual		Apr Jan - Dec	1 15
<i>Alcedo atthis</i> Bee Eater	rare/ scarce annual					Jan - Dec	15
<i>Merops apiaster</i> Roller				rare casual	rare casual	Apr, Sep Jun	3 1
<i>Coracias garrulus</i> Hoopoe				rare casual			
<i>Upupa epops</i> Green Woodpecker			(rare) (cas'l)	rare freq	rare casual	Apr - Jul Sep - Nov	12
<i>Picus viridis</i>	scarce annual			rare casual	rare irreg	Jan - Dec	15

List of Birds of Lincs.

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Great Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos major</i> (<i>major, anglicus</i>)	scarce/mod annual			rare casual	rare/ scarce freq	Jan - Dec	15
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker <i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	scarce annual			rare	rare/ scarce	Jan - Dec May	15 13
<i>Jynx torquilla</i> Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>			scarce irreg	casual rare irreg	freq rare casual	Aug - Oct Apr - Sep	12
Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	abund't annual	num annual		com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Shore Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> House Martin <i>Delichon urbica</i> Sand Martin <i>Riparia riparia</i> Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> Carrion Crow <i>Corvus corone</i> (<i>corone</i>) Hooded Crow		scarce/ mod annual		rare annual	scarce/ mod	Sep - Apr	15
			num annual	casual com'n annual	freq abund't annual	Mar - Dec	15
			num annual	com'n annual	com'n annual	Apr - Nov	15
			com'n annual	com'n annual	num annual	Mar - Oct	15
			annual	rare irreg	rare casual	May, Aug	5
							0
	com'n annual			mod annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
	rare	scarce/ mod annual		scarce	scarce/ mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Corvus corone</i> (<i>cornix</i>) Rook <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i> Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> Nutcacker <i>Nucifraga caryocatactes</i> Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> (<i>major, newtoni</i>) Blue Tit	casual abund't annual num annual com'n annual			annual mod annual mod annual	annual mod annual mod annual	Jan - Dec Jan - Dec Jan - Dec Jan - Dec	15 15 15 15 15
					rare casual	Sep	1
	com'n annual			rare casual	rare irreg	Jan - Dec	15
	annual annual			scarce annual	scarce annual	Jan - Dec	15
	num			scarce	scarce/ mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Parus caeruleus</i> Coal Tit	annual com'n			annual rare	annual rare/ scarce	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Parus ater</i> Marsh Tit <i>Parus palustris</i> Willow Tit <i>Parus montanus</i> Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> (<i>rosaceus, caudatus</i>) Bearded Tit <i>Panurus biarmicus</i> Nuthatch <i>Sitta europaea</i>	annual mod annual com'n annual com'n annual			casual	freq rare irreg rare freq scarce freq	Jan - Dec Jan - Dec Jan - Dec Jan - Dec	15 15 15 15
		rare irreg	rare casual	rare casual	scarce irreg	Jan - Dec	10
	scarce annual					Jan - Dec	15

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Tree Creeper <i>Certhia familiaris</i> (<i>britannica, familiaris</i>)	com'n annual			rare casual	rare irreg	Jan - Dec	15
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	num annual			scarce annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Dipper <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> (<i>gularis, cinclus</i>)		rare irreg		rare casual	rare casual	Nov - Apr Jun	11
Mistle Thrush <i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	com'n annual			scarce irreg	scarce annual	Jan - Dec	15
Fieldfare <i>Turdus pilaris</i>		num annual	(rare) (cas'l)	com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i> (<i>philomelos, clarkei</i>)	num annual			mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Redwing <i>Turdus iliacus</i> (<i>iliacus, corburni</i>)		com'n annual	(rare) (cas'l)	mod annual	num annual	Aug - Jun	15
Ring Ouzel <i>Turdus torquatus</i>		rare		rare/ scarce	rare/ scarce	Mar - May	15
Blackbird	abund't	casual num		freq mod/ com'n	annual num/ abund't	Sep - Dec Jan - Dec	15
<i>Turdus merula</i> Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> (<i>oenanthe, leucorhoa</i>)	annual	annual	scarce	annual mod	annual mod/ com'n	Mar - Nov	15
Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>		rare annual	annual rare	annual rare	annual scarce	Jan - Dec	15
Whinchat <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			casual scarce annual	annual scarce annual	annual mod annual	Apr - Oct	15
Rufous Bush Chat <i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i> (<i>galactotes</i>)					rare casual	Sep	1
Red-flanked Bluetail <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>							0
Redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			scarce	scarce	mod/ com'n	Mar - Nov	15
Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			annual (rare) (cas'l)	annual rare	annual rare	Mar - Nov	14
Nightingale <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			mod annual	freq rare	freq rare	Apr - Sep	15
Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i> (<i>svecica, cyanecula</i>)				irreg	irreg rare	Aug - Oct	9
Robin <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> (<i>melophilus, rubecula</i>)	num annual	com'n annual		scarce/ mod annual	mod/ com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Grasshopper Warbler <i>Locustella naevia</i>			mod annual	scarce annual	rare irreg	Apr - Sep	15
Lanceolated Warbler <i>Locustella lanceolata</i>							0
Savis's Warbler <i>Locustella luscinioides</i>				rare casual		May	1
Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			com'n annual	scarce annual	mod annual	Apr - Oct	15
Marsh Warbler <i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>				rare casual	rare casual	Jun Aug, Oct	3
Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>			num annual	mod annual	com'n annual	Apr - Oct	15
Icterine Warbler <i>Hippolais icterina</i>					rare irreg	Aug - Sep	8

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	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		rare irreg	com'n annual	scarce annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Barred Warbler <i>Sylvia nisoria</i>					rare freq	Aug - Nov	10
Garden Warbler <i>Sylvia borin</i>		rare casual	com'n annual	scarce annual	mod annual	Jan Apr - Oct	15
Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>		rare casual	num annual	mod annual	com'n annual	Feb Apr - Oct	15
Lesser Whitethroat <i>Sylvia curruca</i> (<i>curruca, blythi</i>)			mod annual	scarce annual	mod annual	Apr - Oct	15
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> (<i>trochilus, acredula</i>)			abund't annual	com'n annual	com'n annual	Mar - Oct	15
Greenish Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochiloides</i>					rare casual	Sep, Nov	1
Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> (<i>collybita, abietinus</i>)		rare casual	com'n annual	scarce/ mod annual	mod annual	Feb - Dec	15
Wood Warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			(rare) (cas'l)	rare casual	rare freq	Apr - Sep	12
Arctic Warbler <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>							0
Yellow-browed Warbler <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>					rare irreg	Sep - Oct	5
Pallas's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>					rare	Oct	1
Dusky Warbler <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>					casual	Nov	1
Radde's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>					casual		0
Goldcrest <i>Regulus regulus</i> (<i>anglorum, regulus</i>)	com'n annual			scarce/ mod annual	mod/ com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Firecrest <i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>		rare casual		rare casual	rare irreg	Sep - May	6
Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>			com'n annual	scarce annual	mod annual	May - Nov	15
Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>				rare	mod/ com'n annual	Apr - Oct	15
Red-breasted Flycatcher <i>Ficedula parva</i>				irreg	annual rare irreg	Sep - Oct	8
Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i> (<i>occidentalis, modularis</i>)	num annual			scarce/ mod annual	mod/ com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Meadow Pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i> (<i>pratensis, theresae</i>)	com'n annual			mod/ com'n annual	num annual	Jan - Dec	15
Richard's Pipit <i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>					annual rare casual	Oct - Nov	2
Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>			mod annual	scarce annual	mod annual	Apr - Oct	15
Rock Pipit <i>Anthus spinoletta</i> (<i>petrosus, littoralis</i>)		mod annual		scarce annual	mod annual	Aug - May	15
Water Pipit <i>A. s. (spinoletta)</i>		rare casual		rare casual		Feb - Apr	3
Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla alba (yarrellii)</i>	com'n annual			scarce annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
White Wagtail <i>M. a. (alba)</i>				scarce annual	rare irreg	Mar - May Aug - Oct	12

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		scarce annual	rare casual	rare irreg	scarce annual	Jan - Dec	10
Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava (flavissima)</i>		rare casual	com'n annual	mod annual	mod annual	Apr - Dec	15
Blue-headed Wagtail <i>M. f. (flava)</i>			(rare) (cas'l)	rare casual	rare irreg	Apr - Sep	10
Grey-headed Wagtail <i>M. f. (thunbergi)</i>				rare casual		May	1
Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>		scarce/mod freq		rare casual	rare/com'n freq	Oct - Apr	14
Great Grey Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i>		rare		rare casual	rare/scarce freq	Sep - Apr	15
Lesser Grey Shrike <i>Lanius minor</i>		irreg		casual	freq rare	Oct	1
Woodchat Shrike <i>Lanius senator</i>				rare casual		May - Jun	2
Red-backed Shrike <i>Lanius collurio</i>			(rare) (cas'l)	rare casual	rare freq	May - Jun Aug - Oct	12
Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	abund't annual	abund't annual		num annual	abund't annual	Jan - Dec	15
Rose-coloured Starling <i>Sturnus roseus</i>		rare casual				Dec - Apr	2
Hawfinch <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	scarce annual			rare casual	rare casual	Jan - Dec	15
Greenfinch <i>Carduelis chloris</i>	num annual	com'n annual		mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	num annual			mod annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Siskin <i>Carduelis spinus</i>		mod		rare	scarce/mod	Aug - Apr	15
Linnet <i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	num annual	annual		irreg com'n	annual num	Jan - Dec	15
Twite <i>Acanthis flavirostris (flavirostris, pipilans)</i>		com'n annual		annual scarce	annual com'n	Sep - Apr	15
Lesser Redpoll <i>Acanthis flammea (cabaret)</i>	scarce/mod annual	com'n annual		scarce annual	mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Mealy Redpoll <i>A. f. (flammea)</i>		annual rare casual		annual rare casual	annual rare irreg	Oct Jan - Apr	7
Serin <i>Serinus serinus</i>				rare casual		May	1
Bullfinch <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	com'n			scarce annual	scarce/mod annual	Jan - Dec	15
Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	annual rare casual	rare/scarce irreg	(rare/) (scarce) (cas'l)	annual rare/scarce casual	annual scarce/mod irreg	Jan - Dec	11
Parrot Crossbill <i>Loxia pytyopsittacus</i>		scarce casual			rare casual	Oct Jan - May	2
Two-barred Crossbill <i>Loxia leucoptera</i>							0
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs (coelebs, gengleri)</i>	num annual	num annual		mod/com'n annual	com'n annual	Jan - Dec	15
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		com'n/num annual		scarce annual	mod/com'n annual	Sep - May	15

List of Birds in Lincs.

	Resident	Winter visitor	Summer visitor	Spring passage migrant	Autumn passage migrant	Months recorded	Years in 15
Yellowhammer	num			scarce	scarce/mod	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	annual			annual	annual		
Corn Bunting	com'n	mod		scarce	scarce	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	annual	annual		annual	annual		
Girl Bunting					rare	Sep - Oct	1
<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>					casual		
Ortolan Bunting					rare	Sep - Oct	3
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>					casual		
Little Bunting					rare	Oct	1
<i>Emberiza pusilla</i>					casual		
Reed Bunting	num			mod	com'n	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	annual			annual	annual		
Lapland Bunting		rare/scarce		rare	rare/scarce	Sep - May	15
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>		annual		casual	freq		
Snow Bunting		mod/com'n		scarce	mod	Sep - Apr	15
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>		annual		irreg	annual		
House Sparrow	abund't			scarce/mod	mod/com'n	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	annual			irreg	annual		
Tree Sparrow	num			scarce/mod	mod/com'n	Jan - Dec	15
<i>Passer montanus</i>	annual			annual	annual		

NOTES

NOTES

LINCOLNSHIRE

MAIN MIGRATION AND RINGING STATIONS



